

Customer No.: 31561  
Docket No.: 11221-US-PA  
Application No.: 10/605,080

**REMARKS**

**Present Status of the Application**

The Office Action rejected claims 1-6 and 8-10 under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Min (U.S. 5,072,134). The Office Action also rejected claims 1 and 7 under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Yabe (U.S. 6,661,279). Applicants respectfully traverse the rejections and make a detailed discussion below. Reconsideration of those claims is respectfully requested.

**Discussion of Office Action Rejections**

The Office Action rejected claims 1-6 and 8-10 under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Min. Applicants respectfully traverse the rejections for at least the reasons set forth below.

To anticipate a claim, the reference must teach each and every element of the claim M.P.E.P. § 2131. However, Min did not teach the technique feature of "a first phase internal voltage generator for providing a first internal voltage source upon receiving an external voltage source, a second phase internal voltage generator ... consumes relatively lower power than the first phase internal voltage generator; wherein as the second internal voltage source ... is steadied, the first internal voltage source ... is cut off thereby" as claimed in claim 1. More specifically,

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The Office Action taught that *lines 3-5 of Col. 4 of Min makes it clear when "the second internal voltage source" provided by the "second phase internal voltage generator" 10 is "steadied" (i.e., its level is compensated for) by the "first phase internal voltage generator" 20 being activated, the "first phase internal voltage generator" 20 is then "cut off".* However, as stated in lines 3-5 of Col. 4 of Min, "*By contrast, when the internal voltage rises, the state signal divided by the resistors R1 and R2 is in a high level state and it is inverted to a low level state by the inverter I9.*" It is clear that the main circuit 20 is cut off when the internal voltage exceeds a predetermined value that makes the state signal be in high level state. However, the fact that the internal voltage exceeds a predetermined value does not imply that the sub circuit 10 is steadied.

Further, according to lines 16-20 of Col. 4 of Min, "... in the case of the stand-by mode, the only sub circuit 10 acts to provide the supply voltage VOUT ... while in the case of the starting power supply, both the sub circuit 10 and the main circuit 20 act to provide the voltage VOUT." It could be clearly found that the main circuit 20 is cut off because it is in the stand-by mode and the voltage VOUT exceeds a predetermined value, but not because the sub circuit 10 is steadied.

Accordingly, *Min did not teach to cut off the first internal voltage source (output by main circuit 20 in Min) when the second internal voltage source (output by sub circuit 10 in Min) is steadied.* Therefore, Min did not teach each and every element of the claim 1, and did not anticipate claim 1 as well.

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Accordingly, Min did not anticipate claim 1, and claim 1 is patentable over Min. Claims 2-3 and 5-7 are therefore patentable over Min as a matter of law.

For at least the same reason, Min did not anticipate claim 8 since Min did not teach the technique feature of "the first internal voltage source, supplied by the first phase internal voltage generator, being cut off when the second internal voltage source is steadied." as claimed in claim 8.

Accordingly, Min did not anticipate claim 8, and claim 8 is patentable over Min. Claims 9 and 10 are therefore patentable over Min as a matter of law.

The Office Action further rejected claims 1 and 7 under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Yabe. Applicants respectfully traverse the rejections for at least the reasons set forth below.

To anticipate a claim, the reference must teach each and every element of the claim M.P.E.P. § 2131. However, Yabe did not teach the technique feature of "as the second internal voltage source ... is steadied, the first internal voltage source ... is cut off thereby" as claimed in claim 1. More specifically, as taught by line 50, column 6 to line 6, column 7 in Yabe, "... *the standby control signal STBY is at the low level in the operating state, and then the operating power supply voltage step down circuit 1 supplies the high internal power supply voltage VDDint to the internal power supply line IPL ... In the operating state, the standby power supply voltage step down circuit 2 also supplies the low internal power supply voltage VDDint to the*

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internal power supply line IPL ... In the standby state, the standby control signal STBY is at the high level, and then the operating power supply voltage step down circuit 1 does not supply the high internal power supply voltage VDDint to the internal power supply line IPL. As a result of this, the voltage of the internal power supply line IPL remains at the low internal power supply voltage VDDint supplied by the standby power supply voltage step down circuit 2." It could be easily seen that the standby power supply voltage step down circuit 2 always maintains its output as low internal power supply voltage VDDint, and the operating power supply voltage step down circuit 1 is cut off according to the STBY signal but not cut off simply when the low internal power supply voltage is steadied.

Accordingly, Yabe did not teach to cut off circuit 1 when output of circuit 2 is steadied. Therefore, Yabe did not teach each and every element of the claim, and did not anticipate claim 1 as well.

Accordingly, Yabe did not anticipate claim 7 as a matter of law.

For at least the foregoing reasons, Applicant respectfully submits that independent claims 1 and 8 patently define over the prior art references, and should be allowed. For at least the same reasons, dependent claims 2-3, 5-7 and 9-10 patently define over the prior art as well.

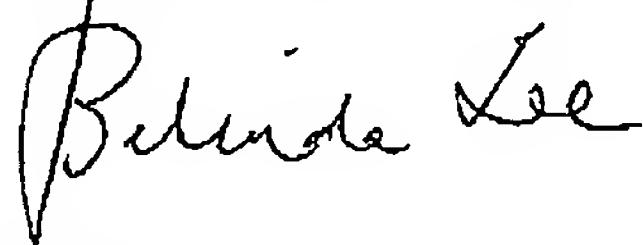
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### CONCLUSION

The Applicant thanks for the allowance of claim 11. Further, for at least the foregoing reasons, it is believed that the pending claims 1-3 and 5-10 are in proper condition for allowance. If the Examiner believes that a telephone conference would expedite the examination of the above-identified patent application, the Examiner is invited to call the undersigned.

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Respectfully submitted,



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